

Australian Unions Benefit Industry Asserts Minister

G. S. Beeby, of New South Wales, Here on Tour. Says Laborites Lost Power Because of Radical Trend

G. S. Beeby, Minister for Labor and Industry and Associate Commissioner of the Board of Trade, of New South Wales, is in New York to remain for several days before leaving on a trip through the country to visit large industrial centers. Mr. Beeby is here to study industrial conditions and upon his return to Australia will report his investigations to his government.

Discussing labor problems in Australia, Mr. Beeby said that employers do not resist trades union activities. On the contrary, they accept both unionism and collective bargaining as established institutions by which industrial peace between employer and worker is maintained. In some instances collective bargaining, he thought, has had its disadvantages. The general tendency of reputable employers in Australia is to deal directly with organized labor. Employers in Australia find it much better to deal with a collective body than with those workers who have no organization at all.

New South Wales has recently passed legislation under which unions are recognized as corporate bodies with privileges and responsibilities. Although strikes are legalized in Australia, strikes without notice and without the union first taking a vote to strike are heavily penalized against the funds of the unions. The general policy of the government, however, is not against unionism but for the control and regulation of union activities.

Strikes Ended Quickly

"The arbitration machinery of Australia," said Mr. Beeby, "has resulted in the quickest settlement of strikes. Strikes are never accompanied with damage or destruction of property. In 1917 the greatest strike in the history of the Commonwealth, which arose from a political and not an industrial issue, was taken in hand by the government. The forces of law and order were organized by the government and the strikers were utterly defeated. But during that period no property was damaged and only one life was lost. It is true that we have our full share of strikes but they are generally settled very quickly by the use of the machinery for conciliation and arbitration which has been created by law.

"The only industry where the strike is a serious matter is in coal mining and in the production of silver, lead and among the longshoremen. However, for the last fifteen years or more, no strike has been called even in these industries. In every case the trouble was settled by arbitration."

Red Cross Commission Sails for Siberia Jan. 6

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Five persons will compose the Red Cross mission being sent to Siberia to inspect the work of the organization there.

The mission is headed by George W. Simmons, of St. Louis, with rank of major. With him will be Major Harry D. Moore, in charge of merchandise and transportation; Captain Roy McFarland, secretary to Major Simmons; Lieutenant Charles McDonald, expert accountant; and Major F. K. Emerson, surgeon. The mission sails from San Francisco on January 6.

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Russian Declares Former Czar Is Alive

Refugee From Ukraine Says Nicholas and Family Are in Neutral Country

WARSAW, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press).—"There is no doubt that the Czar and his entire family are alive. The positive of this," was the declaration made today by Michael de Tshitchetef, a nephew of General Skoropadski, and who has just escaped from the Ukraine after a recent trip to Petrograd, Dnipro, Yalta and Rovno. "I cannot reveal where the Czar is because he does not wish it," he added. "He does not care to be bothered and he wants to be left alone."

"His whereabouts is known to an Allied government. It is in a neutral country. Accounts of his murder at Kharkov were manufactured by Trotsky and Lenin for propaganda purposes."

"It took much money and time and also the lives of many officers to accomplish this. Among the officers killed was Count Tatischev, the Czar's former personal military attaché, who was shot instead of the Czar. Documents describing the Czar's escape were in the United States. I saw Koenig at Petrograd who forwarded them to Berlin."

M. de Tshitchetef said that the Allies should send an army of occupation to the Ukraine to establish a stable government and business conditions. He said the cost of living in Russia was appalling, a pound of butter costing 120 rubles and a pair of trousers 1,000 rubles. Frequently, he added, there was no food obtainable at any price.

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Petlura's Forces Rout Skoropadski Army From Kiev

Odessa Reported Again in Bolshevik Control and Germans Loot Danzig in Fear of Allies' Arrival

WARSAW, Dec. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Forces commanded by Petlura, the Ukrainian leader, drove General Skoropadski from Kiev on Sunday, December 15. Petlura himself entered the city last Thursday. Prince Radziwill, a wealthy Polish landowner, escaped and has reached here with other refugees, which include 400 Russian officers driven out of the district of Dubno by peasants. Prince Radziwill said to The Associated Press correspondent upon his arrival here:

"Kiev is calm again. The shops are open and it is still occupied by 10,000 German troops under General Kirbach. The horrors of anarchy, especially in the Volhynia district, are realized. I have seen landlords and their managers cruelly beaten by peasants and turned out naked in the bitter cold."

Are Ill-Treating Women

"They have begun to ill-treat women, which is something new to Bolshevism. If they cannot find the husband or father they wish to arrest they take the wife, mother or daughter."

He escaped from a railroad car, employed on a train carrying German soldiers, a few women and some civilian passengers. At every station it was a fight to get by. The peasants are robbing and disarming German soldiers everywhere. It is estimated that 100,000 Germans are still left in Ukraine, but only those in Kiev are armed. Throughout all Ukraine conditions are chaotic."

It is said the defeat of General Skoropadski may be attributed to the fact that two months ago, under Allied advice, he proclaimed Ukraine a part of Russia, whereas the peasants want that country to be independent. It is declared that he thus played into the hands of Petlura, who promised land to the peasants and has issued land grants to every man who has served as a soldier under him.

Germans Looting Danzig

A message from Danzig says the Germans are dismantling the port and carrying off all of the dock machinery, fearing the arrival of Allied forces. It is also rumored that the peace conference will give that port to Poland.

Odessa is reported to be again in Bolshevik hands, after the defeat of Polish troops near that city. Russian officers present said that the Bolsheviks would be unable to resist a trained army. An army of intervention could be reasonably sure of obtaining food supplies from the Ukraine.

Polish and Russian officers say that if the Polish forces were given arms, airplanes and ammunition they would soon constitute a more or less strong barrier against the Bolsheviks.

Civilians Tongues Cut Out

The Russian officers said they thought the Bolsheviks were doing stronger by spring. The Bolsheviks now are talking of increasing their force to three million men.

Bolshevik rule in Russia is described by the officers as more brutal than that of the old Empire, and more corrupt. Money, it is said, will be judgments in the courts. Prisoners are tortured, and their organs and arms broken and sometimes their tongues are cut out.

The Bolsheviks, the officers continue, have been guilty of many excesses in Lithuania and Ukraine. At one place in the Ukraine, for example, 100 people were arrested and locked up in a cellar which was flooded. Bands of criminals captured a number of former imperial Russian officers. The officers were knouted and then hanged to trees along the roads.

Prince Held for Ransom

Refugees from Petrograd report that Prince Vassilichoff is among the hundreds of wealthy Russians held in prison. The price of the prince has been unable to pay a ransom of 100,000 rubles.

The refugees say that the government has started a propaganda against religion. Schools are ordered to attend courses in religion. Religious marriages are replacing religious civil marriages. A divorce can be obtained by a simple declaration of incompatibility before a civil officer in district.

The Bolshevik government has declared furniture to be state property and an authorization must be obtained for permission to move it.

Short Coffin Causes Suit

Widow Says It Created Growsome Sight at Funeral

As the "victim of a great scandal," and for alleged mortification and anguish suffered, Mrs. Annie J. Schumann filed suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against the Campbell Burial and Cremation Company.

Mrs. Schumann is the widow of Frederick E. Schumann, who died October 22 last. She alleges that the casket furnished by the Campbell company was several inches short, and that her husband's body was exposed, whereupon she obtained another casket. When the lid of the casket was removed, the complaint of the widow, the said remains sprang up and protruded above the said casket, and the spectacle presented was so gruesome that several persons in attendance fled from the room in dismay.

Mrs. Schumann says the occurrence made necessary the postponement of the funeral for two days.

Pastor Sues to Stop Noise

Asbury Park Boys Interfere With Sermon-Making, He Says

BRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—If the congregation of the Rev. Marshall V. McEluffe of Asbury Park hears the dominie announce solemnly from the pulpit some Sabbath morning: "And, secondly, brethren, rest ye by a mile," they will find the explanation recorded in the Court of Chancery here.

For the clergyman started action in that court to-day against the city of Asbury Park, asserting that the children of a school near his home make excessive, unwarranted, unnecessary and injurious noises, playing ball in the street at the very time when he is busy with his sermon.